

stered at the Post Office at New York as Second

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid. AILY, Per Month...... 80 50 ATLY, Per Year 6 00 UNDAY, Per Year. AILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year 8 00 AILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month 70

Postage to foreign countries added.

All checks, money orders, &c., to be made pay ie to TRE SUN.

Published by the Sun Printing and Publishin, clation at 170 Nassau street, in the Borough o attan, New York. President of the Asso-n. Edward P. Mitchell, 170 Nassau street u street; Secretary of the Association, D.

momce. Emngham House, 1 Arundel stree id. The daily and Sunday SUN are on sale i on at the American and Colonial Exchange on street, Regent street, and Daw's Steam Agency. 17 Green street, Leicester Square.

unday editions are on sale at Klosque 12, near the rand Hotel; Klosque 77, Boulevard des Capucines, srner Place de l'Opéra, and Klosque 19, Boulevard

iblication wish to have rejected articles returne to must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

The British Elections.

The inference to be drawn from Satirday's elections in England is that the aberals will be returned to power. The de of discontent against the Governnt has risen perhaps high enough to nake it dependent on its Labor and Soalist allies for its majority, but not so ich as to turn it out of office.

The vote on Saturday was taken olly in English and in industrial town enstituencies. If the proportion of nionist gains is preserved it will leave two parties pretty evenly balanced England; in Wales and Scotland the ng over of votes must be very great apset the predominance of Liberals, I Ireland as usual is unaffected by ish politics. Unless, therefore, the ction arguments have a stronger fect on the country constituencies or hange in the popular vote is exed more directly in the county as, which are yet to be held, the iberal contingent outside of England ould keep the party in power. It is too early to speculate on the size

the constitution of its possible major-What number of Labor candidates luded among those reported as als will hardly be known till the as are completed, for in some nstituencies, at least, the two parties ed on candidates in order to avoid ing the vote against the Unionists. unparalleled majority in the late ent will be greatly reduced, poshiv so low that the Liberals by themwill be fewer than the Unionists that case further concessions to the al allies will be necessary, and it likely that the solid phalanx of Nationalists is again in a position m which it may compel suitable legation for Ireland, Mr. ASQUITH will reminded of the promises he left entioned in his election address, and Hr. BALFOUR may see a light should his

ent's majority be small enough. far as the issues at stake are conerned it is clear from the increase in mist votes that England has not seen scared by the thought of the Lords The reform of the House of lords, which Lord LANSDOWNE has adsted becomes imperative. He has to be dissatisfied with the issue of the first fight over the control of legison. Mr. BALFOUR and Mr. CHAM-BLAN, who have forced the question staction and the fear of Germany the campaign, will probably derive fort from the inference that the itish workingman and manufacturer are awakening to the perils of the free trade contest which Great Britain is waging single handed. Except in the shipbuilding towns the war scare seems to have fallen flat.

Should the elections of this week carry but the intimations of Saturday's polling and Mr. Asquitt retain office his path be no flowery one. The size of his torking majority may clip Mr. LLOYD-GE's wings in the formation of the new budget, and he has to face his nise to Ireland. It is an interesting attuation for the looker on.

Hungary's New Problem.

The Hungarian Government is confronted with a bill of eighty-five million kronen from the Austro-Hungarian mpire for the country's share in the Rerzegovina, and also with a demand from the Hungarian people to settle the ownership of the acquired territory before the money is appropriated. Although Europe may have reluctantly greed to the annexation of these Turkish provinces and generously consented to forget the whole affair, yet contention over the ownership of the territory promises to keep the Bosnian question alive in the dual monarchy for some time.

Hungary has not seen fit to discuss her claims in the matter, resting rather upon what she considered her unchal-lengeable rights. A short time ago, however, Dr. HENRI HENAU produced a plan in which Bosnia was made a part of an "Illyrian kingdom," including also Dalmatia, Fiume, Carinola and other outh Slav divisions. Before this map had got well into circulation the Hungarian Geographical Society issued another in which the former boundaries of Bosnia were entirely obliterated and the country appeared merely as a part of the kingdom of Hungary. Dr. Runolf Havass declared that this was the saly delineation and that the idea of her kingdom was absurd. "Bosnia and Herzegovina," he said, "belong to cary, and any other allocation nuld be a violation of the oath of the ing-Emperor.

nt APPONYI, the Minister of Public ction, in stating the case said that and Herzegovina both belonged

Bosnian towns, and that the country was | inalienable privilege of supporting her, taken from them by the Turks. To re- why, let her do it. Humiliated and gain this lost territory was one of the ejected from the sphere of labor and oaths that the King of Hungary took in activity we can at least sit by and watch swearing to support the Magyar Consti- her work. Suffragist, suffragette, every tution. Now that the land has been re- human creature decorated with the label covered there remains no other course than to return it to Hungary in the ful- protest. Attacks upon Prime Ministers, filment of this oath.

in Bosnia and Herzegovina a people of are only a further projection of a force a common race and a common language recognizable easily by us all, and habit and they would welcome a combination has made submission easy. with them. In fact by many the plan cated. They consider that the Hungarians, fearing this movement, instigated the treason trials at Agram at a critical time in order to bring Slav loyalty into question. The result of the Friedjung trial established their fidelaggressive. The Hungarians naturally deny this scheme. When taxed by the nation for not making ownership a condition of acquiescence to Count AEHREN-THAL'S scheme, Hungarian statesmen said that there was no time for delay at her loyalty. "We believed that our if our confidence has been misplaced."

Before the question of ownership is finally settled Count AEHBENTHAL'S diplomacy will be put to as severe a test lapoleon, the King of Prussia and as it was in justifying his annexation policy to the Powers. Those nations that were forced to a reluctant agreement to this policy may have the satisfaction of observing if the new territory shall prove to be not an element of strength to the empire but an influence more active in disaffecting than in uniting the warring factions.

The Good Work Goes On

Secretary MEYER's naval reorganization scheme is progressing very pleasantly, sailing over placid waters, so to speak, and heading for safe anchorage. It is true that the Secretary has kept well within his statutory authority and discretion, not wishing to seek actual legislation until experience shall have given the sanction of approval to his plans, but it is equally true that he has met the committees of Congress with clear explanation and careful argument. It is satisfactory to record that so far there has appeared no hostile intimation from any considerable quarter.

The bureau chiefs, touching whose ruthless strangling so much has been said in newspapers of more or less enmatter of fact been authorized to testify before the committees without restraint further than that of simple fact. Inquiry has been invited into every part of the newly established machinery and facilitated by all the resources of the Departin the service or in Congress, and there is perceptible a general disposition to wait upon a practical test and to enable it in every way before pronouncing

Meanwhile the principal parts of the projected reorganization have already been reduced to actual operation. The at work-not to interfere with the the void for his great commander. to exert the smallest executive authority, but merely to fulfil their functions as expert advisers to the Secretary. Little by little, step by step, the naval service is accommodating itself to the new arrangement, and so far as any unprejudiced observer can discern without the least impairment of its efficiency.

Quite the contrary, indeed! Next winter, perhaps, we may have the whole matter threshed out, but in our opinion the flails will all be of one single pattern.

Beside the Cradle.

In the fierce and ever fiercer waxing conflict of the suffragettes we have neither the courage nor the desire to mingle. The forces of nature, the lightning, the gale and the fierce equinoctial rains we recognize as above grasp or guide. Yet all that is natural cruelty which recently in Greenwich. Conn., drafted to the membership of a suffragette club a newborn male child. Even in the presence of the earthquake. and the tidal wave we believe society has still a duty to perform toward the weak and the unprotected youth.

All the years that have passed since the days of our own helpless childhood have not sufficed to blot out the terrors of the time when the temperance movement of that vanished age brooded malignantly over our cradle and made our nights horrible by peopling them with presences of the Demon Rum. From what battle of tin soldiers, from what construction of transcontinental railways on the driveway were we not summoned and rudely cleansed and harshly arrayed in our "second best" to march to lectures and trace with trembling hand our frightened signatures under the imperative pledge: "I solemply swear never while I live to-" Not rivers of alcohol could even at this late date quite drown the terror of those days.

Well, we paid our tribute to the wisdom of our elders, we signed the awful FIELD Secretary of the Interior?" pledge, and if the Saturday were not wholly spoiled we scuttled back to our tin soldiers and our toy engine. At least they were left to us; but are we now to become parties to another such invasion of childhood? Are we, the victims of that ancient crusade which committed us to perjuries not now to be numbered, to assist in another such men * * in the country." tyranny? Where anciently through all and the names of some greater than the fields and gardens of youth the great, some huge Westerners, jump into Demon Rum ranged terribly is the suffragette to plough her destructive path? We say no, and we mean it.

issue we say nothing. If woman de- | No, the great West is Kansas. The great part at one time to Hungary, that sires to vote, to stop our voting, to work West is STURBS, Blanco BILL, VICTOR MUR-

"votes for women," parades without our statesmen, legislators, cabmen and po-The southern Slavs of the empire find licemen are all as nothing to us. They

At the side of the cradle, however, we of another kingdom is strongly advo- shall take our stand. Here is man's last foothold on the planet. Wherever else propagandic fury may rage unchecked. wherever else man flees before the ungovernable and inexpugnable wrath of woman, at least here the hunted male will turn at bay. Better that fathers ity to the empire and has also tended vanish from the earth, that the whole to strengthen their standing in Austria race of fathers become forever extinct and at the same time to make them more than that man submit here to the invasion and destruction of the few brief hours of peace and happiness left to him in the whole span of his existence.

We do not know the Greenwich father. Much beaten upon by fate we assume he must be, yet some shred of manhood the moment when the plan was pro- there must remain to him. His duty is posed and that Hungary trusted en-plain. Let him perform it, and all the tirely to the empire's appreciation of unborn generations of the children of man will rise up to bless his name. loyalty would be appreciated," FRANZ Under slighter provocation and in the Kossuth said. "It remains to be seen face of tyranny less grinding more than one declaration of independence has been produced. .

a Former Mayor of Texarkana.

The Hon. ROBERT LEE HENRY, Representative in Congress of the Eleventh Texas district and valedictorian of the class of 1885 at the Southwestern University of Texas, has retained the gifts of valedictorian eloquence:

".We have read a story that NaPoleow and the King of Prussia were conversing one day. Na-POLEON boasted that the French soldiers were the most patriotic in all the world. The King of Prussia disputed it, whereupon NAPOLEON summoned one of the imperial guard into his presence and bade him leap from a window forty feet above the ground. Instantly the soldier saluted his great commander and leaped into eternity. The King of Prussia called one of his soldiers and ordered him to perform the same sacrifice. The soldier straightened himself up and asked: Is it for you or for the fatherland?' The King of Prussia replied: 'No; it is not for the father land, but for me.' The soldier replied: 'Then if it is not for the fatherland, but for you, I will not do it.' Both German and French soldiers were ready to die for their countries. [Applause And such patriotism should characterize us to this fateful hour while we struggle for our in allenable rights. For my part, I dedicate to my constituency and my country my best energies and intellect in waging this just warfare. And with the cherished principles of ancient De lightenment and patriotism, have as a racy hugged to our bosoms, and the unspotted flag, typifying the faith of our fathers, flying above us, we will press the contest against those despoiling our citizens and perverting our in

So he perorates, revolving rapidly through the empyrean, to explode in ment. But it is obvious to all intelli- a burst of poetry. Let us see the kind gent observers that the Meyer plan has of ancient Democracy he hugs to his awakeped no serious antagonism either | bosom as he dedicates himself to Waco and way stations:

> "There may be some who scoff at the grea name of BRYAN, but many will be lying in for gotten graves while his name is written in perma nent history as one of the world's immortal few Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. HENRY holds with the French imperial guards. He is for BRYAN, not Secretary's military aids are regularly for Democracy. He jumps gayly into

The Triumphs of Peace.

At a meeting of the Peace Society of New York Saturday Senator BURTON of Ohio said:

" I believe in a navy that man for man and gun for gun is the best in the world, but I don't be lieve in building warships so fast that we cannot get men to man them. Our triumphs of the past have been triumphs of peace rather than of war.

Can warships, battleships, for instance, be built so fast that men to man them cannot be found? We had supposed that slowness rather than rapidity of construction was the complaint of the partisans in every country of a strong navy.

As for our triumphs of peace, Senator BURTON might have recalled how the defenceless United States was kicked from pillar to post between British Orders in Council and French Berlin the strength of our feeble hands to and Milan Decrees, and New England was almost driven into secession by the in a father's heart cries out against the loss of its commerce, while the immortal JEFFERSON and his Jeffersonian followers were "ruining" Europe and protecting America by embargo and nonintercourse acts.

The history, the largely shameful history, of the war of 1812, with its record of unpreparedness and incapacity, is another "triumph of peace" in the shape of war made by a nation that would not pay the price of a sufficient army and havy. We doubt if the American people care for triumphs of this sort, or, high as the cost of living is, desire that the Government should save by skimping national defence.

A local Hampstead Heath .- Washington Star. With the Wickedest Man in the World as DICK TURPIN?

We learn from the Nashville Tennessean that the Hon. JAMES RUDOLPH GARPIELD. reported to have been the Hon. WILLIAM ALDEN SMITH's candidate for Chief Forester last week, "is very keen in the race for the Governorship of Ohio." No "Why," somebody is said to have doubt. asked the Hon. THEODORE ROOSEVELT once upon a time, "did you make GARreplied that famous humorist, "JIMMY wanted it."

If DAVIS [of Arkansas], why not VARDAMAN?-If WILLIAMS, why not VARDAMAN?

"In the great West," says Colonel WILL-IAM F. CODY, "we are growing the best the mind as the sacred, the hieratic words "the great West" float in splendor before the eye. The great West! Is it of its vastness, its square miles and acres in-On the broad, deep, epoch making numerable, that the hushed patriot thinks?

Hungarian troops occupied many of the with us or to take away from man his DOCK, the Red Avenger, and last and most of all, the inimitable, the irrepressible, the incomparable DOLLEY.

The Indianapolis News gives way to innecessary regret when it sighs that all the efforts for the "purification" of the Indiana Democracy have ended in the supremacy of the Hon. THOMAS TAGGART. Why kick at Tom? He is one of the numerous immortal and immutable Democratic principles.

Greater Boston of the next generation will delightful.—Boston Herald. It's delightful now. Ask the Little

JOHNSON is unquestionably a first class fighter.
Opinion attributed to Tartarinus Africanus. Wait till that unquestionably first class fighter meets Gum Shoe BILL.

MELTING THE SNOW Considerable Quantity May Be Got of Through the Sewers.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Yes

terday afternoon Commissioner Edwards, Borough President McAneny and Water Commissioner Thompson were experiment ing at Eleventh avenue and Eighteenth street as to what could be done in the way of carrying away snow by means of sewers. Twenty-five loads were dumped in and it was found that it was quickly carried off aving the city about a dollar a load. By cooperation between the Street Clean-ing Department and the Sewer Department a considerable quantity of snow may be disposed of through the sewers. Sewer curdisposed of through the sewers. Sewer current being considerable in volume and about \$4 degrees in temperature, gives 32 heat units available for melting snow. On this basis four and a half pounds of water will melt one pound of snow, or twenty-six pounds of water will melt a cubic foot of snow, or nearly two and a half cubic feet of snow may be melted by one cubic foot of water, somewhat less in case the weather and consequently the snow were very cold. This heat is sufficient to melt snow in any sewer containing a considerable amount of flowing water about as fast as it can be dumped through a manhole.

lowing water about as fast as it can be flowing water about as fast as it can be flumped through a manhole.

Inspection by the Sewer Department would be required to prevent casting snow into the same sewer by more than one man-hole, by which the chilled water from the show at an upper manhole would not mel away the snow cast into a manhole lowe down on the same sewer; but all manhole on the same sewer could be used in sequence the warm current coming down replacing the chilled current as soon as the dumping of snow ceased at the manhole then being

or snow ceased at the mannole then being used.

Of course rubbish and sticks should net be thrown into manholes with the snow, and some rough inspection would be required to prevent this.

It would seem that the Street Cleaning Department could open the manholes for this legitimate purpose without the consent of any other department unless red tape is more abundant and obstructive than would be expected. The Police Department would not interfere unless instructed to do so, and the Sewer Department could not obtain an injunction against the Street Cleaning Department for such a legitimate use.

New York, January 15. NEW YORK, January 15.

A Use for Exhaust Steam.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Why not utilize for snow removal the exhaust steam that escapes and is permitted to go to waste from the many buildings employing steam power? The cost would be very

tures, and there can be no sanitary objections to it.

The city might furnish standpipes to buildings, for conveying the exhaust steam to available positions on the streets, whereto a hose attached could be made to play the hot fluid upon the snow, melting it.

Each exhaust vent dissipates in the course of a working day of ten hours nearly 500 horse-power heat units, a quantity of heat sufficient to melt 9,000 cubic yards of snow under such conditions as ordinarily obtain in this city.

BROOKLYN, January 15.

ne Southern Journals, Journalists an Precursors of Deacen Hemphill.

Mr. G. F. Mellen in the Augusta Chronicle. Six years ago the Charleston News and versary. The Courier was founded by two New Englanders. It may be noted how great Southern newspapers founded by New Englanders have constituted a per-sistent type surviving in the main to the with the Courier, in connecting the name of some other journal. For purposes of illustration it is sufficient to mention the Louisville Journal, now the Courier-Journal, and Thaddeus Sanford; the New Orleans

and George D. Prentice; the Mobile Register and Thaddeus Sanford; the New Orleans Picayune and George W. Kendall; the Galveston News and Lillard Richardson. In Nashville the name National Banner was first used by two Bostonians, who began the publication of their paper in 1822.

Among the noted editorial forerunners of Major Hemphill was Richard Yeadon, the bosom friend of William Gilmore Simms.

In the ante-bellum days the Richmond Enquirer, edited by Thomas Ritchie; the Richmond Whig, by John Hampden Pleasants, and the Richmond Enquirer, edited by Thomas Ritchie; the Richmond Whig, by John Hampden Pleasants, and the Richmond Enquirer, edited by Thomas Ritchie; the Richmond Whig, by John Hampden Pleasants, and the Richmond Enquirer, edited by Thomas Ritchie; the Richmond Whig, by John Hampden Pleasants, and the Richmond Enquirer, edited by Thomas Ritchie; the Richmond Enquirer, edited by John Moncure Daniel came on a little later with the Evaminer, He had a genius for editorial work. He was a more pronounced type of the independent journalist of his times. Its politics was Democratic, advocating in the main Democratic principles; but party measures and men he often failed to support. The measures had to appeal to him as essentially just and conserving good government. Men, simply because they were party nominees, did not command his support. Back of them had to be substantial merits and unquestioned confidence. He was faithful to the journalistic spirit of the day and indulged in bitter denunciations and scathing personalities. During the civil war he was a sore thorn in the side of President Jefferson Davis; frankly and openly combating the policies he deemed wrong or futile.

Since the war two of the best known figures in Richmond journalism have been fichard Beirne and Joseph Bryan, both of whom have passed away sincerely lamented. For years Mr. Bryan was the moving force in the management of the Times-Dispatch.

Remember the Maine!

Over the waste of ocean, Borne on the winds that blow From the sunlit land of reef and palm I hear in the still night watches The moan of the restless dead, Where the shattered Maine lies rusting In the coze of her harbor bed.

The stars in their Southern splendor Shine down on her lonely there; From the tropic shores about her While, low on the hush of midnight Breaks that bitter cry, uprising From the forgotten Maine:

Have you no thought, o brothers!-No touch of grief or shame-For your dead in alien waters Whose souls went up in flame: Who fell for the proud flag flying Beyond those leagues of foam; Who yielded youth and love and life For the land that you call 'Home'

Were we but pawns of fortune-

Mere clode whose work is done-Beneath this Southern sun? Have we no right to sle With kindred 'neath the sod Of that dear land where, through the years, I They wait the call of God?" Oh, shame to the laggard nation!

And shame to the hardened heart Which, in the press for power and place, For wealth of mill and mart, Forgets its dead!—whose whitening bones, Deserted there, lie deep n that gaun; hull through whose wide wounds The sullen waters creep! With booming gun, with martial dirge,

Flags drooping at half mast, To that blue sea whose deeps will give Safe harborage at last, Bear the wrecked Maine—and lay her dead Low on Columbia's breast, Where never alien wind or wave WILLIAM LEDTARD CATECARY. THOSE POWER SITES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 .- From official estimates it appears that the rivers and streams of the United States are capable of supplying ten times or more the mechan ical power now employed for all pur poses in the country. That group of advanced conservationists in which Mr. Pinchot is a bright and shining light fears the monopolization of this vast potential energy by some awful and mys terious "water power trust." In his recent pronunciamento Mr. Pinchot declare that "unless Congress acts the water powers will pass into the hands of specia interests without charge and without limit

of time.

Only an insignificant percentage of the ower that might be taken from the rivers and streams is now employed for mechan ical purposes. Theoretically-water power is the cheapest possible mechanical en-ergy, yet official reports declare that water power has not held its own, but has steadily declined in relative importance since 1870, when it was 48.2 per cent. of the whole [horse-power in the country], whereas for 1905 it was only 11.3 per cent. Reports for the year 1905 show the use in nechanical industries of 1,647,969 horsepower generated by running water. of this about 40 per cent, was in New England and about 27 per cent, in the State of New York. Analysis would in all probability show that the greater part of is used in mills built many years ago. For various reasons water power is not the first choice as a source of energy in mechanical industries.

For present uses, at least, a power sit is not eagerly sought by the factory pro-prietors. It is possible, though the fact is not clearly established, that some grasping "trust," in anticipation of future con ditions in parts of the country, is "gob bling up" the best and most desirable power sites. Even if this is true, it may not be an evil. The use of a nower site for the development of power is an unprofitable enterprise unless the power car be sold directly as water power or indirectly as electrical energy. If power is offered on reasonable terms, the probable result is mills and factories employing ands and paying wages, or light, heat and power for towns and cities. If charge for the power are excessive, there will be no sale for the power. The practical utiliation of a power site requires, usually, large expenditure of money and a central control. It is even conceivable that this alleged "water power trust" may be a blessing in disguise, if such an organization really does exist. It may mean new centres of industry and more wage earners, more business for railroads and mor wealth for the nation.

There are parts of the power site conser vation programme which are obviously ndable. Such sites have a value either actual and immediate or potential If they were valueless no "trust" would want them. Any Federal grant of such a site should carry conditions, such as a ime limit for development and operation and protection against an abuse of monopolistic powers by the grantees. While the laws should make impossible any spoliation of the public, they should make easily possible the benefits that may be derived from developed water powe

NEW YORK ON ITS LEGS. Sympathy and Suggestion for a Complain

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIE: Mat but that is a severe arraignment of Greater New Yorkers—or some, say more than half, of them-by E. Ward in to-day's Sun. He should incorporate in his proposed ordinance for keeping to the right an injunction for the "slow moving" ones to keep to the curb or

It certainly would be a grand thing if we could nake 'em all'keep to the right in all respects.

Then those foreign candy sellers! What rights have they any way? Half of them are pr not naturalized and consequently are of acceptably use as voters. And besides, they form moral rectitude by alien tempters.

st awful of all are the strings of girls especially those of such manual capacity as en ables them to have their "hands around each ther" in bunches of eight.

ve aggregations of that sort should be I don't wonder E. Ward is having a hard time his daily passings to and fro. He is doubtle busy man with a sole eye to his object.

NEW YORK, January 15.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Mr. Ward's o-day's Sun, is a statement of actual facts, and agree with him that when it comes to walking the streets New Yorkers are the worst bunch o "rubes" in the entire country. While it is im-possible for people who are actually doing their regular work calling on business houses, &c., to keep on one side of the pavement, yet if those who had any distance to go would make it a point to keep to the right side of the pavement point to keep to the right side of the pavement, as truck drivers must, there would be a wonderful improvement in passenger traffic, not to mention the time saved to busy persons. If this were suggested to the public by the press of the city it would soon become customary

Pure English Law Wanted TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: As one wh arms his living by the use of words I desire to say something on behalf of their proper use. Long and careful observation has convinced me beyond the possibility of doubt that the generality of mankind use the spoken word with only one intention and for only one purpose, viz.: to make a noise. The fact that words have meaning is ignored, and neither the significance of a sentence nor its verseity is considered. If the peaker succeeds in shattering stience he is en-irely satisfied.

I submit that this is not merely inane; it is

It being well known that all that is regulate owadays to effect a reform is to legislate, ropose that a law be passed forthwith making t a penal offence to misuse words in the slipshod ashion now in vogue. I would not have the penalty made unduly severe. Perhaps it would be well not to extirpate the tongue of the offender

but there should be no pottering about the in-fliction of just punishment. In view of the confirmed habits of most legis-lators it may be that there would be some diffi-culty in obtaining the enactment of such a stat-In that case I submit that the person gie. In that case I submit that the person whose sense of propriety is outraged by such wanton abuse of the language as we are constantly forced to endure would be entirely justified in taking the law into his own hands.

SEAFORD, L. I., January 15. DAVID A. CURTIS.

Opportunity for Philanthropists.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Would I easy arm's length in the men's departments of waiting rooms of railroad stations and similar places in country hotels? There, in moments when places in country soles? There, in moments when the mind is free of usual restlessness, it seems to work clearly and patiently with thoughts it has no time for elsewhere. How welcome at such times are odd bits of literature, scraps of country newspapers lying on the seat beside your nearly stuck upon a nail on the wait. I offer this as a suggestion to all philanthropists EDWARD EGGLINGTON WURST.

NEW YORK, January 16.

Poe and Holmes in Court.

From the Washington Star.

With Edgar Allan Poe arguing a case before Oliver Wendell Holmes the clock in the United States Supreme Court room seemed to have turned back several decades to day.

But it was so. Oliver Wendell Holmes was on the banch Edgar Allan Poe was at the bar. Comthe bench: Edgar Allan Poe was at the bar. sellor Poe is a member of the famous Poe family of Baltimore. Mr. Justice Holmes's pediguee also is well known.

DICK STEELS WITH WINGS.

A Fanciful Aviation From Bow Steeple in 1713.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Last ight I took down my old copy of the Tatle and Guardian and came by mere accident on an article which may interest your readers. It shows that aviation is not a new idea. but men were trying to fly. I quote from the Guardian of Monday, July 20, 1713, No. 112:

The philosophers of King Charles his reign were ousy in finding out the art of flying. The famous Bishop Wilkins was so confident of success in is that he says he does not question but that in the lext age it will be as usual to hear a man call for his wings when he is going a journey as it is now to call and beat with a wooden spoon for at least for his boots. The humour so prevailed among the five minutes; after which add the dissolvel virtuoses of this reign that they were actually weast and beat the whole several minutes. naking parties to go up to the moon together, and were more put to it in their thoughts how to mee with accommodations by the way than how to with accommodations by the way than how to get thither. Every one knows the story of the great lady who at the same time was building castles in the air for their reception. I always leave such trite quotations to my readers' private recollection. For which reason also I shall for-bear extracting out of authors several instances of particular persons who have arrived at some perfection in this art and exhibited specimens of it before multitudes of beholders. Instead of this I shall present my reader with the following letter from an artist who is how taken up with this Mr. IBONSIDE-Knowing that you are a great

encourager of ingenuity I think fit to acquaint you that I have made a considerable progress in the art of flying. I flutter about my room two or three hours in a morning, and when my wings are on can go a hundred yards at a hop, step and jump. fr St. James's Park and light upon the ground near Rosamond's pond. This I doubt not will con and will have journeymen under me to fur rest of the nation. I likewise desire that I may

I shall appear at the next masquerade dress up in my feathers and plumage like an Indias Prince that the quality may see how pretty they look in their traveiling habits. You know, sir there is an unaccountable prejudice to projector of all kinds, for which reason when I talk of practis ing to fly silly people think me an owl for my pains; but, sir, you know better things. I need not enu-merate to you the benefits which will accrue to the public from this invention; as how the roads o England will be saved when we travel through will be iessened in the article of coaches and horses. I need not mention posts and packet boats, with many other conveniences of life, which will be supplied this way. In short, sir, when mankind are in possession of this art they will be able to do more business in threescore and ten years than they could do in a thousand by the method now is use. I therefore recommend the nethod now in use. I therefore recommend melf and art to your patronage, and am, Your mo humble servant. The writer in the Guardian then goes on to

point out the reasons why he is "resolved so far to discourage it as to prevent any per-son from flying in my time." as he says "it would fill the world with innumerable imreaders I will not quote the writer's tures of the "innumerable immoralities" that would follow the art of flying; for the language of Richard Steele is a little too strong and vivid to appear in a newspaper in 1910. However, the curious and not so scrupu-lously fastidious readers are referred to No 112 of the Guardian for a most entertaining gending of good old English.

THOMAS A. JONES ASHEVILLE, N. C., January 14.

Elements Acclaim His Coffic

Pekin correspondence Westminster Gazette. here was a fearful hurricane, with flying There was a fearful hurricane, with flying stones and sand, in Pekin when the late Viceroy Chang Chih-tung's funeral procession left by the Front Gate, People said: "He was so good that a colaim his coffin." but the the coffin? Are their comfort and feelings no account of the funeral the parenthetical advertisement: "The arrangements were all carried out by the undertakers X. & Co." These arrangements included a yellow sedan carrying the posthumous title of "Wen-siang" or "Doctus Adjuvans" granted by the Emperor: bearers conveying the foreign wreaths, others carrying the honorary unweillar managements and the conveying the provided with the boundaries of Cuban conspiracies. Antonio Mantilla, the then his disposal \$400,000 of some way in scribed in the conveying the foreign wreaths, others carrying the boundary unweillar managements and the conveying the he honorary umbrellas presented to the late Viceroy by the people at various times, others again carrying pole boards setting forth all deceased's honors and titles. In order to raise money the Front Gate enclosed area (not hithert

Selective, Not Seriatim. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIF: I quote from in editorial article on "The Compass New Boxed"

an editorial article on "The Compass New Boxed" in Twe Sun of January 14:

"Who that once acquired this basic knowledge of the shipman can ever forget, dialect and all, the litt of 'nothe, nothe-by-east, cant.-nothe-cast,' and so on around the points, to the full tale of thirty-two?

Can such things be? 'Is "east-nothe-east" the ext point to "nothe-by east"? Have the officers of the good ship Sun passed the age limit?
Well, even Romer nods! But it behoov ditorial writer, if perchance he go to sea, to beware of the bucko mate, for if that stern and ity grim and great will descend upon the head of the luckless mariner. He himself will have

NEW YORK, January 15. Wisdom of the Orient.

From the San Francisco Town Talk.

It was my good fortune the other day to run across a story which indicates that David Starr Jordan is not taken seriously by everybody in the classic shades of Palo Alto. At least one man in that neck of the woods seems to be "on" to the presy. The fact that his man is a Chinese is only matter a record of the denth of Crimetal discounters. another proof of the depth of Oriental discer-ment. It is related, says Dr. Devine, that in Pal Alto at noon on April 18, 1908, a Chinese cook wa Alto at noon on April 16, 1866, a Chinese cook was preparing dinner in the street on an improvised cook stove of bricks. A passerby remonstrated that this was useless labor, that there was to be another carthquake before the dinner could be eaten. The Chinaman evinced little interest, but inquired: "Who say so?" "Why," was the an swer, "Dr. Jordan says so." John Chinamar

Collector's Wonderful Purchases.

From the London Globe.

Many remarkable stories might be told of Isa Faicke, whose death has removed one of t greatest of art collectors. He was a born on noiseur and in the course of his career made so wonderful finds and no lewer than three sep-rate collections. At one time Mr. Falcké and h brother had more difficulty in securing packin cases for their Continental finds than in obtaining blects of art. A writer in the Tis that the finest enamel gold boxes of the Louis XV and XVI. epochs were bought by them by the dezen for their weight in gold, from which was

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Magistrate Kernochan made the statement on Thursday that the conditions in the subway were "helish" at times. He was parily correct, and would have been perfectly correct if he had said at all times. The wonder is that any sane, intelligent public

rill stand such outrageous treatment.

No city of Europe would tolerate it for a day
nd the only conclusion to be drawn is the on arrived at by all fereigners visiting us, that we New York, January 16.

The Unterrified Improver. First Angel-What is the rumpus in the seventi "BROWN THE WHEATS."

sett's Prescription for That Cate

of the Gods. TO THE EDGTOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Here a rule for buckwheat cakes such as "Anx us" asked for in to-day's Sun: yeast cake dissolved in half a plut of but. warm water and stand in a warm place until ready to use. Sift into an earthen bowl and pint of wheat flour that has one tables por ful of Southern white corn meal included in the measure and two heaping teaspoonfuls three half pint capfuls of lukewarm water

ionger, In the morning, dissolve one even ten

necessary.
To insure success let the batter at night
be poured into a stone "buckwheat batter
pot" and place in a moderately warm closet.
Stone batter pots are still known in well
established house furnishing stores.
Buckwheat flour is heavy and needs a little
bread flour or Indian meal to aid the process
of rising.

of rising.

If "Anxious" will follow this rule in its minutest details he will have cakes that will do credit to the best of butter and maple syrup and which have stood the test of fifty years in my family.

If these cakes prove successful let
"Anxious" state that he is satisfied in your
columns. OLD FASHIONED BUCKWHEAT.

NEW YORK, January 15.

Knows the Art, Cannot Find the Material.

TO THE FOITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The old fashioned buckwheat griddle cakes are made as follows: Put a little lukewarn water in a bowl and dissolve half yeast cake (or whole one if large quantity of cakes are needed); when thoroughly dissolved add more warm water and stir in buckwheat flour a sufficient quantity to buckwheat flour a sufficient quantity to make a rather thin batter after adding salt. Cover up and place in a warmish place over night. Before baking on griddle in the morning stir thoroughly, and if too thick add a little more warm water.

Now, as one good turn deserves another, I wish "Anxious" would let me know where I can get plain buckwheat flour. I have been trying all winter to get it, but nothing is to be had but the everlasting prepared flour, not worth the trouble of cooking.

Overanxious.

OVERANXIOUS.

NEW YORK, January 16. They Melt in the Mouth.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: One alf pint of buckwheat flour, three tablenfuls wheat flour, one even tablespoon yeast cake dissolved in a cup of tepid water

yeast cake dissolved in a cup of tepid water first, then adding lukewarm water sufficient for a batter. Have the bowl and flour warm before mixing; in the morning add a pinch of cooking sods. It should be set where it will keep warm all night, near a radiator or range. Omit the wheat flour if you choose. I also add more water (warm in the morning if too thick; if too thin more flour. Use drippings or lard with butter to fry.

YORK January 15.

The Indispensable Pint Pitcher. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Into a pint pitcher (and this is most important) stir five tablespoonfuls of buckwheat flour, four tablespoonfuls of wheat flour, one teaspoonful of sait, one tablespoonful of nolasses, one-third yeast cake melted in a little lukewarm water, enough cold water to mix a thick batter. Let rise over night. An hour before breakfast next morning take baking soda as much as could be held on a ten cent piece and mix it in hot water; then stir into the batter thoroughly and add enough milk to make a thin batter. Let it rise the hour and cook in the hot griddle. This quantity makes about a dozen cakes. NEW YOEK, January 15.

SPAIN'S TRANSIENT MINISTERS.

Why They Quit Washington So Frequently and So Willingly. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: "Diplo matist" in a letter printed by your paper

Spanish Envoys in Washington. Here are the reasons: 1. The place is not important for Spanish officials since the loss of Cuba and Porto

Rico.
2. It is not well paid, and Washington life When Spain had the Antilles her Minister

of Cuban conspiracies. In 1874-75 Don Antonio Mantilla, the then Minister, had at his disposal \$400,000 of secret funds, paid annually out of the Cuban Treasury. This sum was inscribed in the Cuban budget. Don Enrique Dupuy de Lome, the last Spanish Minister before the war of 1898, expended in one year nearly \$600,000. I have read this in the accounts of the separatist war published in the Madrid press.

So, as you see, for Spanish diplomatists, who are not rich men, there is no business now in coming to Washingtog, nor is there any opportunity to gain distinction. As to fun, there has never been any either for them or for anybody at the Federal capital. In America the two best posts for them are mearly at home, amid numerous and rich Spaffish colonies; after those posts stand Valparaiso and Montevideo.

New York, January 15. Don Die60

Young Men in House of Commons From the Westminster Gazette

connection with the question which has arisen as to who is the youngest candidate at the present election it may be recalled that in 1613 there were no fewer than forty gentlemen not more than 20 and some not exceeding 15 who had seats in the House of Commons. Hatsell in his "Precedents" remarks that the poet Waller. among others, sat in Parliament (1622) before he was 17 years of age. A statute of William III, makes void the election of any person who is not 21 years of age, but members under age have been ally admitted notwithstand turned and sat at the age of 19, but Chesterdeld under similar circumstances received from the Ministry of the day, whom he had attacked, a hint that he must withdraw.

Florida Wonders.

From the Crystal River News. Within two miles of Crystal River there is a sulphur spring 1,500 feet deep, hot as one could bear to bathe in, gushing through a pipe, leaving prismatic colors all about. At this place a com-pany was boring for oil and after striking several pany was boring for oit and after striking several springs with more or less suiphur, which they despised and passed, they came upon this one and had stopped work for the time being. This is a most interesting place to visit and on the way one can stop at the "Wishing Well" and drink the wonderfully clear water while wishing your dearest wish. It is quite as efficacious as the famous Blarney stone, if not more so.

From the London Globe.
At the recent meeting at Lille of the French Association of Science M. Dorveau traced the history of what is perhaps the oldest known adulteration of food, the adulteration of coffee with chicory. The name of the gifted inventor of this mixture is unknown, but after a long discussion the date of the invention has been fixed than the Dutch was liked it. It does not ation of Science M. Dorveau traced the at 1690, when the Dutch practised it. It does not seem likely that William III, brought it to England; but Prusala adopted chicory in 1763, and the French, who did not use it till 1771, have since

Cost of Legislation in Ohio.

From the Columbus Dispatch.
The meetings of the General Assembly are appropriation bill carrying \$250,000, to pay salaries of members of the Assembly, the salaries of clerks, porters, doorkeepers, sergeants-at-arms. pages, stenographers, &c., and other expenses. There are 149 members of the Assembly, drawing \$1.000 each a year, or \$140,000, so the expenses incidental to the session will cost just \$101,000.

New Year's Holiday Bill in Massachusei

Prom the Boston Record.

Representative Arnold of Ward 12 introduced in the House to-day his own polition to make Mey Year's Day a legal holiday. This is the first-time in several years that this propesition has specied. It having been turned down so hard so many times that its friends got discourages.